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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, MAY 30TH, 1919.

五拜禮

號卅月五年八國民華中

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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00	" " " " " "
9.00	" " " " " "
10.00	" " " " " "
11.00	" " " " " "
12.00 noon	" " " " " "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " "
2.00	" " " " " "
3.00	" " " " " "
4.00	" " " " " "
5.00	" " " " " "

NIGHT CARS

8.50 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. Every 20 minutes
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. Every 20 minutes
11.45 p.m.

SATURDAY

Extra Car - 12.00 Midnight

SUNDAY

WEEK DAYS	
7.30 a.m.	to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes
8.00	" " " " " "
9.00	" " " " " "
10.00	" " " " " "
11.00	" " " " " "
12.00 noon	" " " " " "
1.00 p.m.	" " " " " "
2.00	" " " " " "
3.00	" " " " " "
4.00	" " " " " "
5.00	" " " " " "

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SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des
Vaux Road Central.
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stated in the Company's time-table, but not
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has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque
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TIME-TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7TH, 1918, until further Notice.

DOWN TRAINS.

Station	No. 1 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through Express	No. 11 Local	No. 12 Through Express	No. 13 Local	No. 14 Local	No. 15 Local
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tsui)	7.30	8.15	8.30	9.30				
SEK LING	7.45	8.30	8.45	9.45				
Sham Chun	8.00	8.45	9.00	10.00				
Sheung shui	8.15	9.00	9.15	10.15				
Tsaling	8.30	9.15	9.30	10.30				
Tai Po Market	8.45	9.30	9.45	10.45				
Tai Po	9.00	9.45	10.00	11.00				
Yau Ma Tei	9.15	10.00	10.15	11.15				
Yau Ma Tei	9.30	10.15	10.30	11.30				
Yau Ma Tei	9.45	10.30	10.45	11.45				
Yau Ma Tei	10.00	10.45	10.60	12.00				
Yau Ma Tei	10.15	11.00	11.15	12.15				
Yau Ma Tei	10.30	11.15	11.30	12.30				
Yau Ma Tei	10.45	11.30	11.45	12.45				
Yau Ma Tei	11.00	11.45	11.60	13.00				
Yau Ma Tei	11.15	12.00	12.15	13.15				
Yau Ma Tei	11.30	12.15	12.30	13.30				
Yau Ma Tei	11.45	12.30	12.45	13.45				
Yau Ma Tei	12.00	12.45	12.60	14.00				
Yau Ma Tei	12.15	13.00	13.15	14.15				
Yau Ma Tei	12.30	13.15	13.30	14.30				
Yau Ma Tei	12.45	13.30	13.45	14.45				
Yau Ma Tei	13.00	13.45	13.60	15.00				
Yau Ma Tei	13.15	14.00	14.15	15.15				
Yau Ma Tei	13.30	14.15	14.30	15.30				
Yau Ma Tei	13.45	14.30	14.45	15.45				
Yau Ma Tei	14.00	14.45	14.60	16.00				
Yau Ma Tei	14.15	15.00	15.15	16.15				
Yau Ma Tei	14.30	15.15	15.30	16.30				
Yau Ma Tei	14.45	15.30	15.45	16.45				
Yau Ma Tei	15.00	15.45	15.60	17.00				
Yau Ma Tei	15.15	16.00	16.15	17.15				
Yau Ma Tei	15.30	16.15	16.30	17.30				
Yau Ma Tei	15.45	16.30	16.45	17.45				
Yau Ma Tei	16.00	16.45	16.60	18.00				
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Yau Ma Tei	16.45	17.30	17.45	18.45				
Yau Ma Tei	17.00	17.45	17.60	19.00				
Yau Ma Tei	17.15	18.00	18.15	19.15				
Yau Ma Tei	17.30	18.15	18.30	19.30				
Yau Ma Tei	17.45	18.30	18.45	19.45				
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Yau Ma Tei	18.45	19.30	19.45	20.45				
Yau Ma Tei	19.00	19.45	19.60	21.00				
Yau Ma Tei	19.15	20.00	20.15	21.15				
Yau Ma Tei	19.30	20.15	20.30	21.30				
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Yau Ma Tei	20.00	20.45	20.60	22.00				
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Yau Ma Tei	20.30	21.15	21.30	22.30				
Yau Ma Tei	20.45	21.30	21.45	22.45				
Yau Ma Tei	21.00	21.45	21.60	23.00				
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Yau Ma Tei	22.45	23.30	23.45	24.45				
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Yau Ma Tei	24.45	25.30	25.45	26.45				
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Yau Ma Tei	26.15	26.60	26.75	28.15				
Yau Ma Tei	26.30	26.75	26.90	28.30				
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Yau Ma Tei	50.00	50.05	50.20	52.00				
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Yau Ma Tei	50.30	50.35	50.50	52.30				
Yau Ma Tei	50.45	50.50	51.05	52.45				
Yau Ma Tei	51.00	51.05	51.20	53.00				

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THE "C.L.C."

WITH THE COOLIE FROM CHINA
TO FRANCE.

The coming of the Chinese Labour Corps to France (writes a correspondent to the Times) relieved our own men from an enormous amount of heavy and miscellaneous work behind the lines, and so helped to relieve a much larger proportion than otherwise would have been possible for combatant duties. For not only did the Chinese fulfil multifarious tasks at the various bases, such as loading and unloading ships and trains, building railways, repairing roads, working in petrol factories and at various supply depots throughout the northern region, but they dug hundreds of miles of support trenches in the forward area, well within shell ranges. Although I have seen no figures on the subject, I know that a fair number of Chinese have been killed and wounded by enemy action since they went to France.

The C.L.C. was from the first created as an auxiliary military body, subject in many respects to strict military discipline. It was officered by Englishmen holding temporary commissions, and was furnished with regular N.C.O.'s transferred from combatant and other military units. This conception of the C.L.C. can be traced back to its first formation in far-away China. The vast majority of the 20,000 odd Chinese serving in France were recruited in Shantung Province, the two principal camps for this purpose having been established at Tsingtau, about 10 miles from the former German port of Tsingtau, and at Wei-hai-wei. The Tsingtau camp had originally been a German silk factory, and the lofty chimneys which rose abruptly from one part of the compound still bore the peck-marks of shrapnel bullets from Japanese guns fired in the fighting which culminated in the capture of Tsingtau during the present war. The British authorities had thus found ready to their hand a well-equipped establishment in every respect convenient for their needs.

A very careful and elaborate system had been evolved by experts for the identification of all coolies. Recruiting centres were established at convenient points, whence the men were sent in batches to the camp, where they were swiftly run through the "sausage machine" and enrolled in sections, known as "pals," of 15 men each, including a lance-corporal, or "pals' leader." Thirty-two sections composed a company, plus two sergeants and eight corporals, making a total strength of 490 men. The "sausage machine" was the expression we used to describe a series of departments, through which the coolie had to pass before he eventually emerged, cropped, vaccinated, inoculated, washed, and clad in clean and chilly garments, ready to be pounced upon by a couple of white officers and assigned to a section. One very important feature of the process was the finger-printing under the supervision of Mr. Welch, formerly employed at Scotland Yard. A thumb impression of every coolie was made on the contract, and also on a wooden tab slung round the neck. Every coolie further wore a brass bracelet bearing a consecutive number corresponding to the number on his contract, so that for the purposes of the daily parade state, which every officer had to make, only numbers, not names, were used. The contrast between the coolies before and after passing through the "sausage-machine" was extremely ludicrous. In spite of his dirt, the coolie in his padded robes and with his long pig-tail possessed a dignity of his own, of which, alas! scarcely a vestige remained when he was shot out at the other end, his hair cropped close to the skull, and his person clad in garments, which, though clean, afforded scant protection against the icy blasts chronic at Tsingtau at that season of the year. Formerly the coolie was paid a small sum by the sacrifice of his queue, but the practice was subsequently discontinued, though the authorities must have netted a substantial profit from the sale of all this human hair.

The Chinese New Year, February 11th, was observed in camp as a holiday, and joyously celebrated by the coolies. During the forenoon the Chinese N.C.O.'s of the various companies paraded before the officers' mess to pay the compliments of the season to their C.O.'s, and in the afternoon there were sports and diversions of all kinds. Among so many men could be found a number of professional actors, acrobats, and story-tellers, who were only too pleased to exhibit their skill. A procession headed by the camp "band" was formed. It included a mandarin and his wife, the former astride a pole, and the girl in a sedan-chair carried on bearers' shoulders, an escort on stilts, prominent among whom was the camp sergeant-major, who gave a very realistic display of a grandee under the influence of liquor. One of the still-walkers was made up as a girl carrying a fan, and his "business" was "instinct with humour. A sound of "soldiers" clad in our "goal-birds" uniform, armed with wooden guns, brought up the rear, deliberately marching out of step.

On the eve of embarking, less sticks were ignited before the different bunk-houses (langtan) in which the chosen companies slept, and, before they fired the coolies knelt and prayed for a safe journey. Before leaving every man received a regular contract and a bonus of 10 Mexican dollars (about £1). The usual terms of engagement were at the rate of a franc a day with food and

(Continued at foot of next column.)

JAPAN AND THE POWERS.

AN AMERICAN STORY.

FROM "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S"
CORRESPONDENT.

NEW YORK.

Paris despatches to the New York Times describe Japan's fight to get Chinese territory as a reward for letting China enter the war. Japan, we are told, bases her case on secret agreements made by England, France, Italy, and Russia in February, 1917, that they would support Japan's claims to the German Pacific Islands north of the equator and to the Chinese territory of Shantung, from which Germany had been ousted. Neither Mr. Wilson nor the Chinese delegates knew of secret agreements to this effect when they came to Paris. The disclosure was first made to Mr. Wilson at a meeting of the Council of Ten when the question of the mandatory system, as suggested by the American President, was first under discussion. It was then proposed that the German islands should be disposed of by placing them under mandates.

"It was an awkward moment," continues the New York Times correspondent. "Mr. Lloyd George remarked that an arrangement of a different character had already been reached with reference to the islands. Mr. Wilson asked what it was. Mr. Lloyd George turned to Baron Makino for an explanation, whereupon Mr. Wilson was informed that Japan had received the promise of England, France, Italy, and Russia two years before that she should have outright all the German islands north of the equator, and she had agreed that Australia should have all to the south. It was common knowledge that such a distribution had been long contemplated, but nobody outside the Foreign Office of the Government directly involved knew that there were definite signed agreements concerning the deal."

Replying to a request as to whether there were any other secret agreements, it was admitted that the agreement with Japan also included a British, French, and Italian promise to support her claims to the Chinese province of Shantung as the price Japan demanded for allowing China to enter the war, despite the fact that China had been repeatedly trying to get into the war against Germany of her own volition. As to the failure of China to become a participant, the despatch mentions that Baron Ishii, the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, in November, 1918, told a European Ambassador at Tokio that "Japan could not view without apprehension the moral awakening of 400,000,000 Chinese which would result from their entering the war." And China did not dare "act contrary to Japan," it is suggested, "for she knew Europe could not help her in case of need, and she feared Japanese aggression."

CURE FOR GANG-ROBBERY.

THE "CAT" IN THE STRAITS.

A bill is about to be introduced into the Straits Settlements introducing the punishment of flogging in addition to imprisonment, and enacts that in cases of armed gang-robbery or where hurt is caused, the minimum sentence is to be seven years and in addition flogging with a cat-o-nine-tails.

In the case of robberies or gang-robberies not attended by such aggravated circumstances, whipping must still be inflicted, but the Judge can order it to be with either cat-o-nine-tails or rattan. It is pointed out that the "cat" was instrumental in stamping out garroting in England and "razor wounding" in the West Indies, and it is hoped it may be equally effective in stopping armed gang-robbery in Malaya.

The application of the "cat" in connection with cases of armed robbery, attended by aggravated circumstances, ought to prove salutary and have a deterrent effect on this type of offender in Hongkong, too.

clothing in France, and a bonus of 10 Mexican dollars a month to his family in China. Gangsters received proportionately more. The term of engagement was three years, with power on the side of the British authorities to terminate the contract at the end of a year, on giving six months' notice.

After a long and trying journey we arrived in France, and were moved to the vast C.L.C. depot at Noyelles. I am afraid that our French friends did not share the brave lads of the C.L.C. One reason, perhaps, was that our coming invariably heralded the unavoidable destruction of crops through which our line of trenches had to run, besides which, since the average coolie had not a conscience sufficiently fine to discriminate clearly 'twixt mine and thine, petty thefts were common. Fences were now and then torn down and carried off to make fires; crops were ravished, and to this very day I have not forgotten how a claim for the loss of 90 bales of flax followed our company from Flanders to Rouen. In its travels it had accumulated "reams of official correspondence for your reference and information, please."

I shall always retain a soft place in my heart for the Shantung coolie. If his faults are conspicuous, his virtues are not less so. He soon learns to appreciate fair and considerate dealing, and shows marked attachment to a popular officer, beyond whom he refuses to look. If a general were to give an order to a C.L.C. platoon it is probable that the men would merely sit and laugh at him; but the same order from a miserable "one ninner" in charge would elicit prompt obedience.

CHINA TEA AND IMPERIAL

PREFERENCE.

ATTITUDE OF THE TRADE IN LONDON.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, April 10th.

In accordance with the views of merchants at Shanghai and elsewhere the Committee of the China Association have put before the Government some of the probable effects on the China trade of the proposed preferential duty on tea. It has been pointed out that a duty of 2d. per lb. on imports into the United Kingdom would shut out the cheaper grades, and that, in fact, it would not be worth while for people in China to send over consignments. In that case, the Government have been informed, the trade in low-grade teas from China would be diverted into Dutch or American channels.

On making inquiries at the London Chamber of Commerce I was informed that in London merchants are not seriously perturbed about a tariff. There is a belief that if it can be shown that a preference on tea would raise the price to the public to an appreciable extent the Government would probably abandon the idea altogether. This, of course, is more or less in the nature of a pious opinion on the part of the trade, for nobody can profess to dive into the recesses of the Chancellor's mind. It shows, however, that for the present, at all events, business people here are not disposed to make such fuss at the introduction of a preferential rate on tea.

AN EXPERT OPINION.

Subsequently, on discussing the question with an expert in the tea trade, who is an authority as regards matters in Mincing lane, he stated that just at present it would be correct to say that there is a world shortage of tea. At the same time he considered that a preference of even two pence would mean raising the price to consumers, at least temporarily. "You have this to bear in mind," he continued, "that just now in England there is a strong tendency to support anything that helps, or seems likely to help, produce from the British Dominions. The Government have taken steps to acquaint themselves with opinion on this subject both in London and overseas, and for the time being they are simply considering the position in all its bearings."

Some traders in London take the economic view only. So far as they can see, a preference on tea—or on any commodity, for that matter—must necessarily result in an increase in the price to the consumer. Other take the Imperial view. They are prepared to support it, even though it may mean an increase in price and interfere with trade, for they hold that it is of the first importance to cement the ties of Empire. However, one can take it as certain that in the tea trade in the City at the moment no great feeling exists about preference one way or the other.

I suggested that if a rate were imposed and it had the effect of shutting out China tea from the English market Java tea would come in instead.

JAVA TEA.

"Well," was the reply, "as a matter of fact Java tea is welcomed here because it is so useful for blending. It is produced rather economically, and is cheap. What the trade would object to, I think, is any action—preference or anything else—that would seriously reduce the consumption of tea. They like handling very large quantities, even at a small margin of profit, and this is only another way of saying that they don't want restrictions that would hamper trade. Beyond saying this there is nothing more that can be usefully said till the Government proposals are definitely announced."

It may be added that according to the latest returns the quantity of tea in bond in this country was 157,470,000 lbs. and there have been large arrivals since. The price of China tea has fallen during the week. A writer in the Times states that more tea may be expected from China. It is suggested that the determined action of the Chinese Government in suppressing the growth of opium "has released for a more legitimate agricultural considerable areas fit for the tea shrub." Generally the present outlook is for an excellent and very steady trade. It is considered that common tea will not be offered in any quantity below 2/- per lb. in retail.—H.B.

A HAWKER'S GRIEVANCE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese woman was charged with hawking without a licence. Defendant: I tried to obtain a licence but I cannot get one, as no licences are being issued.

Mr. Lindsell: All the more reason why you should not have hawked. Three dollars or 7 days.

The reason why the Police have stopped issuing licences is because there are at present over 8,000 hawkers in the city.

THEFT OF COAL.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with stealing 43 lbs. of coal. An Indian constable arrested defendant as the latter was leaving the Praya. The man, however, refused to divulge the name of the ship from which he had taken the coal for a more legitimate agricultural purpose. Mr. Hutchison fined defendant \$10.

SELLING A CHILD.

CHINESE SOLDIER'S
ADVENTURES.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, a Chinese was charged with kidnapping a little girl from the custody of her parents at Wanchai.

The evidence was to the effect that a Chinese woman met defendant in the street in December, 1917, and took him to her house. He lived there for some time, and one day took the woman's daughter, aged 5 years, out to tea, with the consent of the mother. They never returned. For two years the mother searched for her missing daughter, but failed to trace her. Two days ago she went down Ship Street and there saw the defendant, whom she had arrested. The man told her that if she did not hand him over to the Police he would give her back her daughter, who was in the country. The defendant stated that he had been in the Chinese army for two years and seen a good deal of fighting. At present he was a detective in Canton. He informed the Court that the girl was sold for \$30 to his stepmother, who intended to give her in marriage.

When asked by Mr. Hutchison whether he could communicate with his sister and get the child back, defendant made several excuses, stating that the country was far away, there was no postal communication, and his sister was ill.

Mr. Hutchison sent the defendant to the Chinese Secretariat to see if steps could be taken for the recovery of the child.

ABDUCTED KIDNAPPING.

Another Chinese was charged with kidnapping a girl, aged 11 years, from the custody of her parents.

Complainant stated that on April 14th, she made the acquaintance of defendant, who was a red-headed barbarian's son. He offered to take her daughter out to drink tea and she agreed to this as she considered him a good friend. She asked the defendant to bring the girl back in an hour's time, but he failed to put in an appearance. She thought at first he had taken her to a Chinese theatre, but as they did not return she reported the matter to the No. 2 Police Station. She made private inquiries herself, but discovered nothing. One day she was informed that the Police had arrested a man, and on going to the Police Station recognised the defendant.

Defendant denied the charge, stating that this was a conspiracy between the woman and another man, whom defendant pointed out to the Magistrate. Defendant met the woman, who represented herself as a widow, and he lived with her. It was the woman who had sold her daughter as a prostitute for \$60.

Inspector Kent said the woman at first represented herself as a widow and then changed her description to that of a married woman. She brought a man forward who represented himself to be her husband, but this man subsequently disappeared as he was keeping an opium "divan." Witness had information to this effect that defendant had acted as informer for the Police and had told them about the opium "divan." This case, no doubt, was one of revenge.

Mr. Hutchison discharged the defendant.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT COINS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese youth was charged with attempting to pass off counterfeit coins and with being in possession of seventeen bad five-cent pieces.

Defendant said that a friend gave him the coins.

Mr. Lindsell: You had 17 coins and did not know they were bad?

Inspector Brazil: The boy tried to tender five cents to a Chinese hawker in exchange for a packet of cigarettes. The woman told the youth that the five-cent piece was a bad one. A watchman, overhearing this, arrested the boy and searched him, discovering sixteen other bad coins in his pocket.

Mr. Lindsell sentenced defendant to eight weeks' hard labour.

THEFT OF BRASS FROM HOLY'S GODOWN.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with being in unlawful possession of a quantity of brass.

A Chinese detective stated that he found the defendant carrying a parcel, containing a quantity of "brass fittings," etc., which, he said, had been given to him by a man in the Cattle Depot at Kowloon for repair. Inquiries elicited the fact, however, that the brass was stolen from Holy's Godown.

Mr. Coghill, Constructive Superintendent of Holy's Wharf, identified the articles as belonging to his firm.

Mr. Hutchison sentenced defendant to one month's hard labour.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

STAR FERRY CO. LTD.

The annual general meeting of the above Company was held in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. yesterday. Mr. John Johnstone presiding. The others present were: Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. C. S. Gubbay (directors), Messrs. M. S. Northcott, P. C. Potts, J. M. Wong, and Ho Leung (shareholders), and W. S. Brown (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said: Gentlemen, The result of the year under review has proved somewhat of a disappointment, as although the gross earnings from traffic receipts show an increase of \$23,253.87 over the figures for last year, our actual profit on working account is only increased by \$4,345.19.

This poor result is solely accounted for by the increased price of coal which cost us \$100,000 more than last year, and by affecting such economies as were compatible with efficient service, we were able to make a slight reduction in our other working expenses.

The net profit for the year is \$95,357.22 against \$95,799.51 last year, which would appear at first sight to indicate that there had been a great improvement in actual working over last year. This, however, is not the case, and the discrepancy between these two figures is due to the fact that last year we had to debit our profit and loss account with \$21,252.50 for depreciation in the value of shares held in public companies. This year, I am pleased to say, no such provision has to be made, but you will notice that a share fluctuation account has been opened to which in future a visible loss or profit on such shares will be debited or credited as the case may be, until they are actually sold and the result can be taken into the profit and loss account.

Our Fleet and Ice House Street Pier growing no younger, and in view of this fact we must continue to set aside ample sums for depreciation.

Gentlemen, I have nothing further to say in regard to the accounts on this occasion. With the conclusion of peace and the anticipated abolition of a larger number of passenger steamers making Hongkong a port of call we hope for an appreciable increase in our revenue from tourists, in the near future, and, as a matter of interest to the general public, I would mention that, in view of the reduced prices at which we can fix our coal contract for the coming year, your directors now find it possible to make a reduction in the fares for passengers. Particulars of the new schedule will be advertised in a few days.

The report and statement of accounts were adopted on the proposition of the Chairman, seconded by Sir Paul Chater.

Mr. John Johnstone was confirmed a Director, on the motion of Mr. Northcott, seconded by Mr. Potts.

Sir Paul Chater was re-elected a Director, on the proposition of Mr. Ho Leung, seconded by Mr. Northcott.

Mr. F. Mathew was re-elected auditor at a remuneration of \$200.

The Chairman announced that dividend warrants were ready and could be obtained on application. The meeting then terminated.

PHAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

The annual meeting of this Company was held at the Hongkong Hotel yesterday. Mr. H. Humphreys presiding. The other present were Sir Paul Chater, Mr. John Johnstone, Mr. A. C. ... Mr. J. Scott Harrison, and Mr. C. ... Gubbay (Directors), Messrs. M. S. Northcott, J. Tarrant, W. Morley, J. L. Wong, and J. D. Humphreys (shareholders), and G. Rapp (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said:—Traffic receipts show the large falling off of \$9,131.27; the decrease in this mainstay of our revenue being brought about for the most part by the regrading and other improvements effected at and in the vicinity of Barker Road station. The unusually large rainfall last year, however, was responsible to some extent for the decrease. The decrease would have been greater but for the profit on shares realised, amounting to \$6,516.80—a feature which will, no doubt, be regarded as eminently satisfactory. In this connection I may mention that other share investments of the Company (which have not been realised) show an appreciation amounting to a further sum of \$8,710, but this item (which appears under the heading of investment fluctuation account) has not been treated as a profit.

The item "Regrading line" \$49,673.06, which appears in the accounts for the first time, represents money paid for the improvements to Barker Road station and the regrading of the line in the vicinity thereof. Of this sum the Government have contributed \$7,437.48, but as this amount was not paid until this month it does not appear in the accounts before you. It may be asked—what benefit does the Company receive for the expenditure of this large sum of money? First and foremost greater safety for passengers has been secured; without safety it would be impossible for a concern like ours to exist. By regrading the line we were enabled to abolish the depressors, which had caused several accidents in the past, and save several hundred dollars per annum which their upkeep entailed. Apart from this, the wear and tear on the pulleys, rope and winding drum have been diminished by the regrading and abolishment of the depressors, and a ten minutes service rendered practicable under almost any conditions. The improvement to the station itself has also tended to greater safety, for it is now easier and safer for passengers to get in and out of the car at Barker Road than formerly.

The sum of \$944.30 figuring under the heading of electrical expenses account represents the cost of two independent reports by experts upon the practicability or otherwise of using electric power to operate the tram in place of steam. As the Hongkong Electric Company is not at present in a position to supply current for the cheaper scheme recommended by our consulting engineers, and as the alternative scheme would involve too great a capital outlay, the matter has been dropped. We therefore propose to write off the amount above mentioned.

The auditors have requested that their fee be increased to \$500 per annum, and, subject to your confirmation at this meeting, their request has been granted.

There are no other items in the accounts which appear to call for special comment, but if any shareholder has any questions to ask I shall be pleased to answer them after the accounts have been seconded.

The report and statement of accounts were adopted on the proposition of the chairman, seconded by Mr. Northcott. Mr. Northcott said that they had heard a great deal about the improvements to the tram station at Barker Road and would like to hear something about the station at Bowen Road. At the present time, in wet weather, it was perfectly awful; one had to walk down a river and get one's feet wet to come to the shelter, and when the wind was blowing, there was only one corner of the shelter that was dry. He would be very glad, as a constant user of the station, if the Board could see their way to effect some kind of improvement.

The CHAIRMAN promised that the matter would receive the favourable consideration of the directors at their next meeting.

Sir Paul Chater, Messrs. J. Scott Harrison, John Johnstone, A. C. Lang, and C. S. Gubbay were re-elected directors, on the proposition of the Chairman seconded by Mr. W. Morley.

Messrs. C. Bernard Brown and A. R. Lowe were re-elected auditors at a remuneration of \$250 each, on the motion of Mr. Tarrant seconded by Mr. J. M. Wong.

The CHAIRMAN announced that dividend warrants were ready and could be obtained on application.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

REV. FR. AUGUSTINE'S REBUKE TO "DECENCY"

Certain correspondence having appeared in the Press in regard to the behaviour of soldiers and sailors who gather outside the St. Joseph's Church, prior to the services, the following statement made by Rev. Fr. Augustine at the close of yesterday morning's service is of interest.

"My dear Brethren, I have read in the Hongkong Telegraph the correspondence which casts aspersions upon the congregation of St. Joseph's Church, particularly upon soldiers and sailors, and also upon the rest of the community, because they meet together to have a little conversation before the service, in front of the Church. I now protest in the name of the congregation of St. Joseph's against one statement which is made in the letter and which the correspondent himself admits is based on supposition, for he says those who gather outside probably pass remarks about people going into Church. Then he draws his conclusion in the second part of the letter, giving the epithet of ill-educated and ignorant to the soldiers and sailors congregated there. The conclusion is very illogical and is not honest because he draws the conclusion from false premises in supposing that people are talking about others. We know that, the world over, Christians assemble in front of the Church before the service, and particularly in Hongkong, I know that many of these soldiers come several miles to attend Church on a Sunday, and in doing so they are performing a great sacrifice because many of them cannot afford to take a ricksha or a taxi and therefore have to walk. Do you think these people come to gaze at passers-by and talk about them? They gather in front of the Church because the place is so favourable, being overshadowed with nice trees and having a refreshing breeze. For the past twenty years, hundreds of soldiers and sailors, and civilians as well, have used this place and no objection has ever been raised. Consequently, I consider that the person who signs himself 'Decency' is a viper if he belongs to the Catholic community; he has no grounds for causing mischief amongst our community which has been so united for many years. If he is not a Catholic, we must suppose he is a real simpliciton, a fool most strongly to his remarks based on a supposition, because he himself confesses he has no foundation on which to make such assertions. I do not blame the paper for publishing the letter, because it is not supposed to study the moral points of correspondence, but I say that the letter was not written to correct manners but to cause mischief.

Government have contributed \$7,437.48, but as this amount was not paid until this month it does not appear in the accounts before you. It may be asked—what benefit does the Company receive for the expenditure of this large sum of money? First and foremost greater safety for passengers has been secured; without safety it would be impossible for a concern like ours to exist. By regrading the line we were enabled to abolish the depressors, which had caused several accidents in the past, and save several hundred dollars per annum which their upkeep entailed. Apart from this, the wear and tear on the pulleys, rope and winding drum have been diminished by the regrading and abolishment of the depressors, and a ten minutes service rendered practicable under almost any conditions. The improvement to the station itself has also tended to greater safety, for it is now easier and safer for passengers to get in and out of the car at Barker Road than formerly.

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THREE MEN WITH DAGGERS.

FINED \$1,000 EACH.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, five Chinese were charged with being in unlawful possession of daggers.

Three of the defendants pleaded guilty, the first stating that he armed himself as he anticipated a fight with a man in Jardine's Bazaar who owed him money.

The other two defendants said they were strangers to the first three defendants. They had no daggers in their possession.

Mr. Lindell: Are these the five men whose adventures were reported in the newspapers. One of the evening papers said they were armed with revolvers.

Inspector Grant: They had daggers; at least the first three had. The other two had no daggers in their possession, and were merely in the company of the first three men. These men met at the Monument in Wanchai. The Police, obtaining information that they were going to rob a certain house, disguised themselves and kept watch near the Monument. For some reason or other the men did not carry out their original plans, but went in the direction of the Central District. The detectives followed in rickshas and intercepted them opposite Wellington Barracks, where they were arrested after a struggle.

Mr. Lindell: The fact that three of the men had daggers is not sufficient evidence against the fourth and fifth defendants.

Inspector Grant: The only point is the company of the other three men. They are suspicious characters.

Mr. Lindell: That is not sufficient to constitute possession of daggers. (To 4th and 5th defendants). Seeing that you were not in possession of the daggers, although you were in the company of the other three men, I discharge you.

The two defendants left the dock stating that they did not know the other three men.

Mr. Lindell (to the other defendants): Were you carrying the knives to kill men with, or simply as a means of self-protection?

First defendant: A man owed me money and I went to him a few days ago and demanded payment. He threatened to assault me and refused to pay me my money. On the day I was arrested I knew that this man was getting his pay, \$10, and I was on my way to demand payment.

Mr. Lindell: Why did you take a dagger with you?

First defendant: Because I was afraid that he would assault me.

Inspector Grant: The whole gang only had 24 cents between them.

The other two defendants said they had recently come down from the country. The defendant met them and asked them to accompany him, as he was on his way to collect a debt. He armed them with the daggers.

Mr. Lindell: Well, you are each fined \$1,000; in default, 9 months' hard labour.

ANOTHER MISSING COMPLAINANT.

ASTUTE CHINESE PICK-POCKETS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged with picking the pockets of a man and stealing \$70.

Inspector Brazil stated that defendant snatched the money in Des Vaux Road and then passed it on to a confederate, who made his escape. The complainant charged the man at the Police station, but subsequently left for Singapore.

Unfortunately, the Police were unable to bring other evidence, and therefore asked permission to withdraw the case. The money was not recovered.

Mr. Lindell, accordingly discharged defendant.

Speaking to Inspector Brazil after the case, our reporter gleaned some interesting information about pick-pockets. "As a rule," said the Inspector, "Chinese pick-pockets are very wary persons. They can easily 'spot' a man who happens to come to Hongkong from the country for a holiday. Then they get busy, watch his every movement, and on the day he is leaving for home snatch whatever valuables he has, because they know that the man will not care to waste time in Court. If the public will only help the Police by coming to Court and prosecuting, it will help us a great deal; otherwise, it is a pure waste of time.

ALLEGED ARMED ROBBERY. JEWELLER'S SHOP BROKEN INTO.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, two Chinese were charged on remand, with committing an armed robbery in a jeweller's shop in Queen's Road.

Complainant stated that whilst he was in his shop he heard the sound of glass being broken and two men entered. One of them who was armed with a revolver kept guard over him while his confederate stole \$4,300 worth of jewellery.

When the robbers left he blew a whistle. He was unable to identify the men.

Mr. Lindell remanded the case till to-day.

A NOVEL DEFENCE.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese youth, who was charged with stealing a quantity of cigarettes, stated that he picked up the cigarettes but when the Police asked the stall-keeper whether any cigarettes were missing, he replied in the negative.

Therefore, argued the youth, "there could be no charge against me."

Mr. Lindell: Fourteen days.

SPORT.

TENNIS.

C.R.C. (A) BEAT THE U.S.R.C. (A).

This league match took place on Wednesday, at the U.S.R.C. club, the C.R.C. (A) winning by 60 to 30 games. The following are the results:—

Ng Sze Kwong and Wong Po Keung beat Crisp and Redmond, 8-3; beat Ardoine and Leslie, 7-5; beat Murray and Hancock, 8-3.

Wong Po Keung and Lo Man Pan beat Crisp and Redmond, 6-5; beat Ardoine and Leslie, 9-2; beat Murray and Hancock, 8-3.

Yew Man Tsun and Hung Man To lost to Crisp and Redmond, 5-6; lost to Murray and Hancock, 3-8; beat Ardoine and Leslie, 6-5.

GARRISON TENNIS LEAGUE.

The 8th Co. R.G.A. gained a double victory in the Garrison Tennis Tournament on Wednesday, the "A" team defeating the R.A.M.C. "B" team at Happy Valley by 31 points to 25; and the "B" team, which journeyed to Stonecutters, gaining a victory at the expense of the 6th Co. by 26 points to 25. Scores:—

C.S.M. Pragnell and Sergt. Armatys beat Lieut. Cpl. Ellaby and Pte. Cresdee, 7-2; beat Cpl. Woolman and Cpl. Horrocks, 6-3; lost to Pte. Ricks and Pte. Roberts, 4-5.

C.Q.M.S. Tallford and Sergt. Davis beat Lieut. Cpl. Ellaby and Pte. Cresdee, 7-2; beat Cpl. Woolman and Cpl. Horrocks, 8-1; beat Pte. Ricks and Pte. Roberts, 7-2.

Cpl. Rollett and Br. Amy beat Lieut. Cpl. Ellaby and Pte. Cresdee, 6-3; lost to Cpl. Woolman and Cpl. Horrocks, 4-5; lost to Pte. Ricks and Pte. Roberts, 4-5.

Sergt. Haskings and Gr. Baines beat Br. Bowerman and Gr. Ashworth, 8-1; beat Sergt. Chapman and Sergt. Clark (R.A.M.C.), 6-3; beat Sergt. Wedlake and Cpl. Samuels, 5-1.

Cpl. Taylor and Gr. Moss, beat Br. Bowerman and Gr. Ashworth, 6-3; beat Sergt. Chapman and Sergt. Clark, 5-1; beat Sergt. Wedlake and Cpl. Samuels, 7-2.

Gr. Sandell and Gr. Horsfall, beat Br. Bowerman and Gr. Ashworth, 7-2; beat Sergt. Chapman and Sergt. Clark, 5-1; beat Sergt. Wedlake and Cpl. Samuels, 7-2.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

ENTRIES FOR NEXT MEETING.

The entries for the Gymkhana to be held on June 7th are as follows:—

1st Race—Five Furlong Handicap:—Jeyhoon, Lovejoy, Eaton Boy, Hector, Meymoon, Dun Duke, Alexander, Burning Daylight, Gentle Cat, Bend Or, and Wedding Bells.

2nd Race—Gymkhana Stakes:—Greyhound, Tynan Chief, Malcolm, Paper Money, Red Ensign, Lord Lorne, Pink Eye, Rochester, and Dusk.

3rd and 4th Races—Class Handicaps. Once round:—Jeyhoon, Judex, Dalesman, Morning Star, Excelsior, Greyhound, Tynan Chief, Vivat, Malcolm, Paper Money, Red Ensign, Lord Lorne, Alexander, Burning Daylight, Gentle Cat, Flyford, Rheostat, Cornhill, Bend Or, Smokebox, Rochester, Sunbeam, Dusk, and Viola.

5th Race—Half mile race:—Judex, Ailoid II, Dalesman, Morning Star, Hector, Meymoon, Victory Star, Alexander, Burning Daylight, Gentle Cat, Flyford, Cornhill, Pink Eye, Bend Or, Wedding Bells, Dusk, and Second Fiddle.

7th Race—One and a quarter mile Handicap:—Lovejoy, Eaton Boy, Morning Star, Excelsior, Greyhound, Tynan Chief, Vivat, Malcolm, Paper Money, Lord Lorne, Burning Daylight, Red Ensign, Alexander, Rheostat, Pink Eye, Smokebox, Rochester, Dusk, and Viola.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending May 17th amounted to 74,052 tons and the sales to 58,695 tons.

The death is announced at Home of an old China veteran, Col. Miles Charles Sutton, late of the Hampshire Regiment, in his 81st year. Col. Sutton served in the China war of 1860.

Capt. Christopher R. Payne, R.N. (Commander, 2nd Class) has been awarded the C.B.E. (Military Division) for valuable services as Senior Naval Officer, at Vladivostok during 1918.

The Bangkok Times announces the engagement of Mr. N. L. Armitage, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Bangkok, to Miss Winifred Nason, of the Bangkok Nursing Home. Mr. Armitage is going on leave shortly, being relieved by Mr. A. W. W. Walkinshaw.

Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Fieeas Thurbay, who served on the China Station from 1905 to 1909 as flag-captain to Vice-Admiral Sir A. W. Moore and Sir Hedworth Moxey, has been promoted Commander-in-Chief at Devonport with the rank of Admiral. His advancement follows upon the special promotion of Lord Jellicoe to be Admiral of the Fleet.

Sergeant-Major Aires, who died recently at Home at the age of 89, at Vincent-square, Westminster, had been on the strength for almost 72 years. Enlisting in May 1847, he served through the Crimea, took part in the North China Expedition, and had been a member of the Queen's Royal Bodyguard, of which he was sergeant-major at his death, never having been placed on the retired list.

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TENNIS SHOES

BEST RED RUBBER SOLES, SEWN AND STUCK.

WHITE CANVAS, \$8.00. & BUCKSKIN, \$13.50.

YACHTING SHOES

WHITE CANVAS "KEDS" RUBBER SOLES \$3.75 pair.

WHITE CANVAS BEST ROPE SOLES \$4.50 pair.

GOLF SHOES

THE WALK OVER GOLFER EXTRA LIGHT YET

STRONG WITH SPECIAL GRIPS \$16.00 per pair.

WHITE WASHING BELTS

1" WEB WITH DETACHABLE BUCKLE.

All sizes \$1.00 each.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

VICTORIA THEATRE

To-night (Friday), Saturday and Sunday,

9.15 p.m.

"HANDS UP"

Episodes 5 and 6

RUNAWAY BRIDE and FLAMES OF VENGEANCE.

REPATRIATION OF ENEMY SUBJECTS

FROM SHANGHAI.

A Fine Comedy

"BATTLE ROYAL"

Sunday, (Matinee) 6 p.m.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

"A DOG'S LIFE."

and

KEYSTONE COMEDIES.

(PRICES AS USUAL).

BOOKING AT ANDERSON'S.

MACARONI, VERMICELLI, NOODLES.

AND ALL KINDS OF PASTE.

AGENTS WANTED!!!

Special price for wholesalers and retailers.

Please apply—

CANTON NOODLE AND MACARONI FACTORY.

Manufacturers of the well known

"Poppy Brand."

Office:—31, OLD GILMAN STREET, Tel. No. 2898.

Manufacturers:—19/23, ARGYLE STREET, Mongkok, Tel. No. K388.

Hongkong, March 3rd, 1919. [489]

Wm Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 346

HIGH-CLASS GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS.

SPECIAL VALUE IN

SUMMER SUITINGS

INCLUDING

SMART LINENS, COTTONS & SILKS.

FANCY CASHMERES

WORSTEDS, FLANNELS, SERGES,

etc., etc.

STYLE AND FIT EXCLUSIVE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on TUESDAY, JUNE 3RD, 1919.
Hongkong, May 29th, 1919. [824]

G. R.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

KING'S BIRTHDAY.

THIS DEPARTMENT will be open for all purposes till Noon on TUESDAY, JUNE 3RD. Licensed Warehouses will be entirely closed on that day.
D. W. TRATMAN,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, May 29th, 1919. [825]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY (1918), LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, JUNE 6TH, 1919, at 12 o'clock, Noon, pursuant to Section 62 (3) of the Companies Ordinance 1911.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 29th, 1919. [826]

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

SECOND ENGINEER for British Steamer "Siaman."
Apply—
GERMINEAL CIGAR STORE,
18, Nathan Road, Kowloon. [827]

RAW SILK EXPORTERS.

P. MUGGIANTI, 14, RUE DESIREE
COUN SILK MERCHANT. Seeks to represent as Agent in Lyons (France) Exporters of Raw Silk from Canton. Excellent references and connections.
Thorough Experience
Offices and warehouse established.
[828]

ESTATE of JOHN MACAUSLAN, Timber Merchant, Dumbarton, Deceased.

AN Action of Multipointing and Exoneration has been raised in the Court of Session (Scotland) (First Division, Lord Hunter Ordinary—Mr. Ross Clerk) at the instances of DAVID MACAUSLAN, Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping, West Hartlepool, and OTHERS the Trustees acting under the Trust Disposition and Settlement of the said JOHN MACAUSLAN Pursuer and Real Parties against ROBERT MACAUSLAN, 54, Spencer Avenue, Sausalito, California, and OTHERS Defendants for the distribution of the Estate of the said deceased John MacAuslan in which action the Lord Ordinary has been pleased to pronounce the following Interlocutor:—

"18th April, 1919. Act (Sic)list:—
"The Lord Ordinary officiating on the 'Bills finds the Pursuers liable in once and single payment of the fund in 'medium' Appointments, in addition to the dependence of this action to be made 'once in each of the Scotsman, The News of the World, The Sun, Francisco Chronicle, The Daily Mercury, Durban, The North China Daily News, Shang-hai, The Daily Press, Hongkong, and The Cuck Examiner Newspapers:—
"Appoints all parties claiming an interest in the fund to lodge their 'Concedences' and Claims by Tuesday, 19th July next.
"C. KINCAID MACKENZIE"
of all which justification is hereby given.
A. & F. ROBERTS
Solicitors, Dumbarton.
DOVE LOCKHART & SMITH,
Solicitors Supreme Courts,
29, York Place, Edinburgh.
Solicitors for the Pursuers and Real Parties.
17th April 1919. [829]

WANTED.

FOR Saison, STENO-TYPIST with good knowledge of English.
Apply—
Box No. 831.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [831]

WANTED.

OLD-ESTABLISHED British Firm requires fully experienced EXPORT MAN, capable of taking charge of their Department. Only those with first-class references need apply.
Write—Box No. 803,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [832]

STAMPS BOUGHT.
All Sorts of Postage, Revenue and Telegraph Stamps purchased in large quantities.
Cash per return mail.
H. ROSS-SHIELDS & CO.,
4, Eldon Street, London, E.C.2, England
(Bankers: National Provincial & Union Bank of England). [833]

KWONG FAT.
NEWLY ESTABLISHED.

DEALERS IN
ALL kinds of IVORY, SANDALWOOD, MOTHER-OF-PEARL, AND SILVER WARE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
37, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG. [834]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

THE POLO GYMKHANA, which was POSTPONED from Saturday, May 24th, will be held (weather permitting) on SATURDAY, MAY 31st, at 4 P.M.
S. E. GRIMSTONE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, May 29th, 1919. [830]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

SUN MAN WOO CO., Shipchandler, Naval Contractors and General Providers, have this day REMOVED from Nos. 18 & 19, Connaught Road Central, to their new premises at Nos. 99 & 101 Des Voeux Road CENT. (opposite to west corner of the Central Market) Telephone 303.
Hongkong, May 29th, 1919. [832]

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned JOHN LAMBERT, Ship and Engineer Surveyor for the above Society being transferred to Europe, the surveying duties will in the future be attended to by Mr. J. S. GARDNER, M.L.N.A., Ship Surveyor, and Mr. T. S. MORRISON, Ship and Engineer Surveyor, appointed from New York to this port.
JOHN LAMBERT,
Lloyd's Register of Shipping,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, May 23rd, 1919. [795]

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

WE beg to announce that all Straits Settlements War Loan taken up by this Association for its Members has now been exhausted. All moneys paid in to this Association will in future be invested in British War Loan bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.
UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
Hon. Secretary. [738]

WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE at the PEAK.
Apply to—
"F.K."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [804]

TO LET.

NO. 4, BROADWOOD ROAD, UNFURNISHED BROADWOOD ROAD, FURNISHED.
For particulars apply to—
GEO. K. HALL BRITTON & CO.,
York Building,
Chater Road Hongkong. [814]

PEAK HOUSE TO LET.

SIX ROOMS and FURNITURE, June 1st.
Apply—
DENNY & BOWLEY. [796]

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

From July 1st.

NO. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK.

Apply to—
W. L. PATTENDEN,
GILMAN & CO., LTD.,
8A, Des Voeux Road Central. [797]

TO LET.

AT THE PEAK, with immediate possession, NO. 3, MOUNTAIN VIEW, Furnished or Unfurnished.
Apply to—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Supreme Court. [735]

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK, from June 1st, 1919, in excellent condition.
Address—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [829]

TO LET.

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 4-Roomed House at the Peak.
Apply to—
FERDY SMITH SETH & FLEMING [832]

THE PEAK.

FOR SALE, A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.
For particulars apply to—
"F.K."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [834]

TO LET.

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings [81]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

1.—The Custodian in China of Enemy Property hereby invites TENDERS by British subjects for the purchase of the LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate in the BRITISH CONCESSION, SHANGHAI, and known and Registered at H.B.M. Consulate-General in Canton as Lots Numbers 8 and 25 which Leasehold Property is held subject to the Lessees' covenants and conditions contained in two Crown Leases of the said Lots respectively each for 99 years terminating on the 2nd day of September, 1993.
2.—The Property, which was lately occupied by Siemens and Company, has an area of 22,895 square feet and is advantageously situated on South and Central Avenues. A Residence, Godowns and Servants' quarters are built on the site.
3.—Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained by applying in Canton to H.B.M. Consul-General, in Hongkong to the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, in Shanghai to the Custodian direct.
4.—Inspection of the Property can be arranged by applying to H.B.M. Consul-General at Canton.
5.—Tenders in writing which should be addressed to "The Custodian in China of Enemy Property, 30 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai," so as to reach him not later than the 31ST DAY OF JUNE, 1919, must be so framed as to remain open for acceptance on or before the 17TH DAY OF JULY, 1919.
6.—The Custodian is not bound to accept the Highest or any Tender received.
ALLAN G. MOSSOP,
Custodian in China of Enemy Property,
30 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai, May 31st, 1919. [817]

SIEMENS CHINA ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COMPANY.

(HONGKONG) LIMITED.

SIEMENS CHINA COMPANY—BERLIN.

FRANZ EMIL AUGUST EHREHARDT.

CREDITORS are required to send in their Claims against the above to the undersigned, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road, on or before SATURDAY, MAY 31st, 1919.
C. BERNARD BROWN,
Liquidator.
Hongkong, May 19th, 1919. [785]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily, at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.
Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.
All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.
Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.
40

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2321.

FAVOURED with Instructions from "The Concerned," will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, May 31st, 1919, at 2.30 P.M., at his Sales Room.

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising:—
Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brussels Carpet, and Rugs, Brass Fenders, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror Wardrobes, Hat Stand, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Day Bed, Crochery, Glassware, Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Clocks, Marble-top Washstands, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Electric Reading Lamps, Cabinets, Sideboards and a long line of Sundries.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.
Hongkong, May 29th, 1919. [834]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Halphong and Hankow Roads.
Tel. K. 3.
Tel. Address: Palace.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway station.

This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished, is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.
Special Arrangement for Families on Application to—
J. E. OXBERRY,
Proprietor. [108]

報 總 商 華 港 香

HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS

INCORPORATED WITH THE CHUNG NGOI SAN PO (Chinese Daily Press).
Published Daily under the auspices of the CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.
Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 121, Fleet Street, London, or from the different Agents.
Documents translated from into Classical Colloquial Chinese.

INTIMATION



WATSON'S

PRICKLY HEAT

LOTION

AND

POWDER

are certain cures for Prickly Heat.

Can be used either in conjunction

or separately.

They will also be found invaluable

for preventing and relieving

Sunburn, Freckles and all

Skin Irritations.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

In Bottles at 50c. and \$1.00

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER

In Boxes at \$1.00

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 16

[12]

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Road, C.

London Office: 121, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 30TH, 1919.

THE WORLD UNREST.

The conclusion of the war brought a wave of unrest among those countries which during the progress of the conflict had maintained a more or less calm attitude. This has been particularly the case among those countries which, owing to weakness or other circumstances, had come under the domination of other Powers. The reason for this is a little difficult to find. It has been put down to the spread of Bolshevism, the Bolshevists having now taken the place of the Germans as the originators of all evils. But there are nations, such as the Koreans; where the doctrines of Bolshevism must have been unknown, yet where the whole people have been simultaneously, and apparently instinctively, moved to make a demonstration in favour of "self-determination." These movements have synchronised with the holding of the Peace Conference, and in the case of Korea there is no doubt that the movement was intended as an appeal to the Peace Conference for the granting of independence. In the case of Egypt, where the movement took more the form of a revolt than a demonstration, some other causes must be sought. Hunger, no doubt, has played its part everywhere. For the last five years a large proportion of humanity has been unproductive, with the result that food supplies have grown scarce. The consequent rise in prices has reacted upon all classes, but especially upon those whose income and expenditure are so nicely balanced that it is impossible for them to live when they are deranged. This means the bulk of the workers, and it is the workers who have promoted the disturbances which we have witnessed.

The Hon. BERTRAND RUSSELL, in his sketch of the social reform schemes which have been proposed from time to time, states as an argument that the hours of labour are now too long, that during the last five years the entire work has been done by a small proportion of the belligerent nations. He seems to have forgotten in this, however, that those nations have been living on capital—that is to say, they have been using up their surplus earnings in buying outside labour. It is in this way that so many neutral nations and nations too far removed from the war to take a large part in it, such as Japan, have been able to accumulate wealth. But the purchase of others' wealth in the shape of food-stuffs is bound to result in a general shortage. No nation produces foodstuffs largely in excess of the demands. There is a normal demand at home and from abroad for its foodstuffs and it does not go beyond that. Nor is it able, on a sudden emergency, to increase its production at once. To bring uncultivated land into cultivation takes time, and the crops from such sources are variable. Demands for an increased supply abroad are certainly met if the price offered is tempting enough, but it can only be at the expense of the nation supplying the demands, which must diminish its own stock of foodstuffs in doing so. Unless restrictions are placed upon the export of foodstuffs, therefore, there is certain to be a shortage when the demand is above the normal, with the result that the economic situation of those countries has been upset. Japan has suffered from the increased export of her foodstuffs, influenced by the tempting prices offered, resulting in rice riots. Had the war not ended when it did there would have been more of these riots this year, but the efforts of the Government to obtain supplies of rice from abroad, together with a general shifting up of the economic scale, have served to make matters bearable. Japan, however, has drawn largely upon Korea for her supply of rice to reduce the shortage consequent upon the increased export of her own rice to the West, and the Koreans, who have not the resources of the Japanese, have felt the pinch very keenly and have come to the conclusion that they were being exploited for the benefit of the dominant nation. Something the same thing has happened in Egypt, resulting, among a more passionate people, in murderous assaults upon those whom they regarded as responsible for their sufferings.

It is not to be supposed that hunger is the sole reason for the disturbances, but even a slight derangement of the economic situation is sufficient to turn the scale. Every country has a certain number of "rebels" against present conditions, and though their preaching may be of little effect in normal times, it has a very strong effect in abnormal times, so strong an effect, that the tendency is to overlook the abnormal conditions and ascribe the whole trouble to the agitators, just as in the present case there is much talk of Bolshevism arguments. In the case of Germany, the Allies were finally convinced that if they wished to have their peace-terms accepted by a responsible Government they would have to do something to strengthen the people against Bolshevism, which could only be done by supplying them with food. Field-Marshal Haig lately issued a warning that the passions which had produced the war had not yet subsided, and that there was a danger that any political, social or economic disturbance would throw the world into convulsions again. Of these three causes the greatest seems to be the economic, and the longer the world delays in settling down to earning its bread again the greater the risk of some such convulsion arising.

Science has made very little progress in solving the food problem. We are still content to leave the production of food to the poorest-paid and most uneducated of the nation, while we devote our energies to solving problems of aerodynamics or in devising still swifter methods of locomotion. The progress made in organic chemistry has avoided the food question. We can assert what quantities of organic matter are necessary to keep a person in health, but to bring those elements together into a palatable whole is beyond the power of the laboratory. We thus have to rely for our food supply on the capriciousness of the weather. Luckily for us, absolute failure of the food supply is rare, while deficiencies in one country can be made good by the surpluses of another. In the meantime, the fate of the nations lies in the hands of the farmers, and the farmers themselves are, between the devil and the

deep sea in a desire not to produce so plentifully that their market is overflooded and yet to fulfil their obligation to produce as much food as will supply the people. If there is any direction in which State ownership is advisable it is in the production of the food supply, to ensure that plentiful production which would allow all to eat their fill and be content. The present system bristles with dangers. Some years ago, when rice was at a very low price owing to the abundant crops, the Japanese Government tried to relieve the farmers by purchasing large stocks of the grain in the hope of sending up the price. That is, the Government tried to form a corner, though not for their own profit. The result was not startling. There was a small increase in price and the Government had left on its hands a large quantity of rice, which it was only able to dispose of without loss by degrees. Here the Government was engaged in keeping up the price of food for the benefit of one particular class of the community and the detriment of all other classes. If the position were reversed; if the Government were to guarantee the farmers a fair profit on their capital and labour and encourage the production of as large food supplies as possible, then the large class of consumers would be benefited by plentiful and cheap food supplies and the farmers would not suffer by overproduction. The simplest way by which such a guarantee could be given would be by means of a graduated land-tax, which would vary in inverse proportion to the amount of ground brought under cultivation. By our present system a tax is laid on the cultivation of ground. If it were the uncultivated ground upon which the tax fell most severely there would be considerable inducement to bring ground under cultivation. In any case, it would seem that the attention of legislators should be turned to the problem of the food-supply, since it is in the direction of solving this that the future happiness of mankind so largely lies.

The Exchange Banks will be closed for the transaction of public business on Tuesday.

An early reduction of fares on the Star Ferry was promised at the annual meeting of the Company yesterday.

Nine cases (six deaths) of bubonic plague and one case of cerebro-spinal fever were reported in the Colony on Wednesday.

For being in unlawful possession of one card of non-Government opium a Chinese was fined \$25 by Mr. R. O. Hutchison at the Magistrate's Court yesterday.

H.M.S. *Euryalus*, which recently left Hongkong for the Medway, has returned to Third Fleet command at Chatham, on transfer to the North Sea.

Amongst those who left the Colony on the *Kaga Maru* yesterday were Miss L. White, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Rentiers, and Miss Pitts of St. Stephen's School.

According to a telegram received by the Colonial Secretariat from the British Consul at Newchwang, quarantine has been imposed at the port on arrivals from Hongkong as from May 27th.

Rear-Admiral G. H. Borrett, C.B., who is expected in Chinese waters very shortly as Commander of the "Light Cruiser Squadron," will have Capt. A. Lambert, of H.M.S. *Cairo*, as his flag-captain.

We are requested by the Sister-in-Charge of St. Francis Convent at Wanchai to thank all those who so kindly assisted the ceremonies in connection with the Convent's Jubilee last Sunday, in particular Messrs. H. Dixon, M. Fernandez, N. Marques, and D. H. Murray, and F. and V. Marques; also Mr. J. H. Lawrence and his friends, the members of the Kowloon Orchestra.

A Chinese who was charged with the attempted murder of an Indian constable at Sham-sui-po was committed for trial, yesterday, at the next Criminal Sessions, by Mr. R. E. Lindsell. Another Chinese who was charged with being in unlawful possession of ammunition in connection with the same case was discharged on the ground of insufficient evidence.

Blake Pier and the P. & O. Pier, nearby, presented a memorable scene yesterday afternoon, when the friends and relations of those who left on the *Neerunda* gathered to say good-bye to them. There were several dozen bouquets, and not a little shedding of tears. Launches bore heavy freights to the steamer, the scene on which was one of indescribable confusion. The *Neerunda* calls at Singapore and Colombo, but is not adding to her passenger-list, unless, as on the *Marina*, babies should be born during the voyage.

Acting Capt. J. W. Murray, of H.M.S. *Suffolk*, which left Hongkong for Home recently, has been awarded the D.S.O. for having displayed great resource in bringing the *Suffolk's* 12-pounder guns rapidly into action between August 14th and 25th, 1918, and for having showed an excellent example of coolness and bravery under fire during battles in the Usuri District. Capt. John Bath, R.M.L.I., and Gunner John Moffatt, also of the *Suffolk*, have been awarded the D.S.O. for coolness and resource under fire at Usuri and for precision in directing the fire of two of the *Suffolk's* 12-pounders during the same period.

that the cruising speed will be somewhat 80 knots. The vessel answered rudders and elevators beautifully. The machinery, the steering gear, the diff controls, and the trimming of the were all tested, and the results were up to our expectations."

AT
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PRICES
WITH
FISK
SERVICE

FISK TIRES

Emphatically! The Best Tire
Proposition On The Market

FISK established quality at Fisk Low
Prices offers car owners for the first time an
absolutely sure way to cut tire costs.

You can get Fisk Non-Skid—the most effective
traction and non-skid tire—at a price
lower than is charged for many plain treads.

For Prices and Particulars apply—

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,

Motor Dept.

Tel. No. 781 & 659.



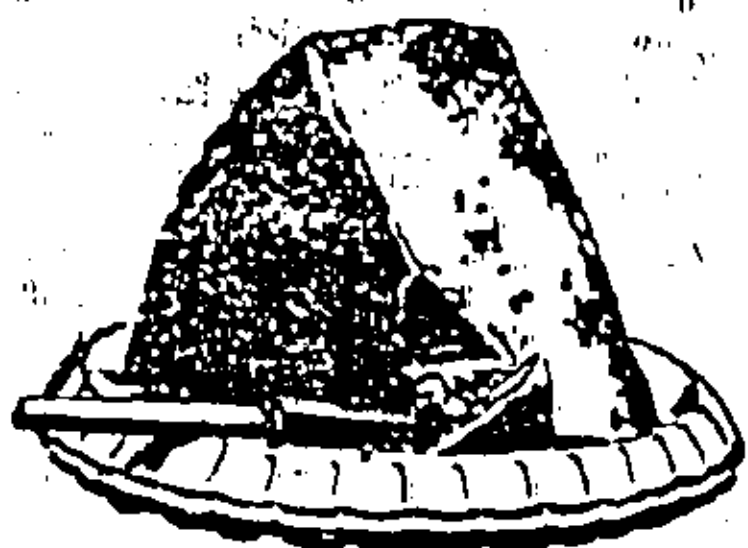
Variety of uses.

The uses to which **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE** can be put, are innumerable.

At Luncheon, Dinner or Supper, it is the
ideal sauce for Roast Meats, Fish, Game,
Cheese, Salad, etc.

In the Kitchen, it is indispensable to the cook
for flavouring Soups, Stews, Gravies, Minced Meat, etc.

In India, a favourite "Pick-me up" is **LEA & PERRINS' Sauce with Soda water.**



Lea & Perrins

The Original & Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE

'MONTERRAT'
LIME FRUIT JUICE
Refreshes and quenches your thirst.
IT COOLS THE BLOOD
AND KEEPS YOU FIT.
OBTAINABLE FROM THE STORES.

OUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S
SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY
SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

CHAPOTEAUT'S
MORRHUOL

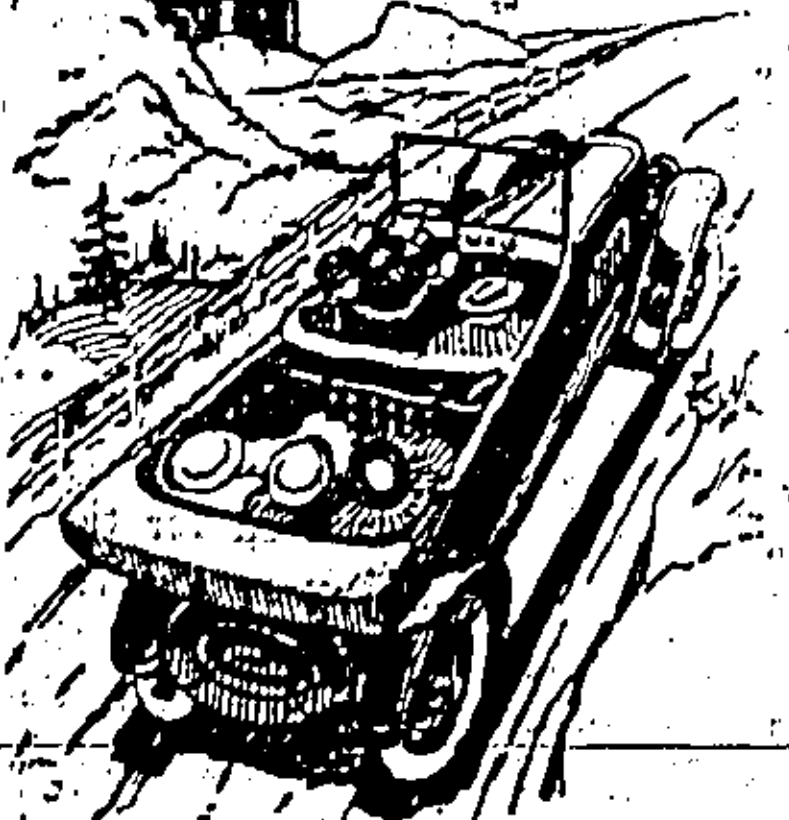
Superior to Emulsions or Cod
Liver oil.
Each tiny Morrhual capsule re-
presents the medicinal value of a
teaspoonful of oil.
Recommended at the Paris Aca-
demy of Medicine, for loss of
appetite and flesh, to patients with
consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all Chemists.

Columbia Dry Batteries

Strength and Reliability

One of the most important factors in battery life is the quality of the materials used. Columbia batteries are made of the finest materials and are built to last.

If you need dependable current to run your motor car, your flashlight, your radio, or any other electrical appliance, you will find a Columbia battery the best solution. They are available for either dry or liquid use.



THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
This is the most powerful and effective remedy for all ailments. It is made from the finest French herbs and is guaranteed to cure all diseases.

ALIENS' RESTRICTION BILL. PROBLEMS OF DISCRIMINATION.

Mr. Edward Shortt, the Home Secretary, introduced the Aliens Bill on April 15th, in a House thinned to a few dozens. That vigilant trio, Mr. Bottomley, Mr. Billing, and Sir Henry Dalziel, keenly and suspiciously watched the Home Secretary's explanation, and the Government soon came in for some hot criticism. Neither "in" nor "out" on the "re-entrant" question, the Government explained time and again in both Houses. We are going to have a peace-time experiment; period, and during that time leave it to Orders in Council, which need not come to Parliament, and which admit of quick changes by a stroke of the Home Secretary's pen in Whitehall.

There are some things, however, that Mr. Shortt did not want left to Orders in Council, but enacted in the Bill straight away. These include the provision that if any alien tries to cause sedition or disaffection he shall be punished. There is a special provision to safeguard pure trade union action from this punishment.

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND. The Home Secretary supplied some illuminating figures:—
Germans, Austrians, and Turks interned here Armistice-day: 21,200
Germans, Austrians, Bulgarians, and Turks at liberty in this country Armistice-day: 21,000
Interned enemy aliens repatriated since Armistice-day: 19,000
Number left here in internment April 15th: 5,160
Aliens (all kinds) now in this country (excluding Belgian refugees): 200,000

Sir Donald Maclean, who has had long service on the committee dealing with Germans, also put in a word for many of the "re-entrant" cases. He argued that which was loudly trumpeted later. He pleaded with the Government not to send back to Germany sons of Germans who have lived here long years, with British wives and associations.

Mr. Bottomley moved the rejection of the Bill and "invaded" against Orders in Council taking the power out of the hands of Parliament. He accused Mr. Shortt's plea for delicate handling and advocated "rough and ready handling."

This country has been the dumping ground for the refuse of the world too long, he cried amid cheers. What had become of Mr. Lloyd George's election motto, "Britain for the British, socially and industrially?"

"The mountain has been in labour," said Sir John Butcher, "and the monster has appeared. We did hope that there would be a real live child, worthy of the Home Secretary (Laughter)." And Dora interjected a member (Laughter).

A MAIDEN SPEECH. I did not come here to make speeches, but to help the Government to fulfil election pledges, said Sir Ernest Wild, K.C., the eminent criminal barrister. He fell on Sir Donald Maclean for his tenderness to aliens, and said, "The Free Liberals are incapable of learning anything though one rose from the dead."

I told my constituents that I would do everything I could to turn these aliens out, declared Sir Ernest Wild. He brought up a terrible indictment against aliens in this country—introducing vice, crime, dope, and gambling dens—and promised to vote for the Bill, with amendments.

PRINCE OF WALES IN THE SLUMS.

VISITS TO MEAN HOUSES.

Following the example of the King and Queen, the Prince of Wales paid a visit to the Borough of Southwark on April 23rd and himself made some investigations concerning the conditions under which a section of the people is housed. His Royal Highness, who was in plain clothes, motored to the district, and was received at St. George's Church by the Duchess of Marlborough, who represents the area on the London County Council, the Mayor (Mr. W. J. Wightman), the Vicar (the Rev. F. W. Wilson), and Mr. E. A. Strauss, M.P. for the Borough.

The party re-entered the motor cars, and proceeded first to Chapel-place, Long-lane, and in the first house entered by his Royal Highness it was explained that the drainage was deplorable. "Oh," promptly retorted the Prince's temporary hostess, "it is the rats which trouble us most." May I come in? asked the Prince. "Oh, yes, you can come in if you like," replied the lady. He went in and found a man busy at work. The household, seeing the Prince looking at the man, explained that he was trying to stop up a large rat hole. The Duchess of Marlborough explained that the whole of that part of the district, it was hoped, was going to be pulled down, the houses being situated upon what was originally Old Lambeth Marshes. His Royal Highness raised his hat to his hostess, and thanked her for allowing him to look at her house. The visit being a strictly surprise one, the street was at first empty, but by this time women began to appear at the tiny doorways of the small one-story houses. Acting as guide to the Prince, the Duchess remarked pleasantly to one woman: "The Prince of Wales has come to see you." Shaking her by the hand, his Royal Highness inquired about her family, and learned that her husband and sons had been at the front.

THE SOLDIER AND THE BAY. From house to house the Royal visitor went, chatting affably with the women, and conversing with such men in khaki as he came across. Tabard-street was next visited; and here the Prince entered a small shop, where Mr. W. G. Waide carries on the business of wood-heap and timber merchant. Part of Tabard-street, it was explained, is being pulled down, to be rebuilt for commercial purposes. Word was speedily passed along that the Prince was in the neighbourhood, and a considerable crowd of women, all with their sleeves tucked up above their elbows, appeared on the scene. Chaucer-buildings, a modern structure of the model buildings type, were next visited. It was stated that the brush industry of this neighbourhood is reviving now. It was, before the war, largely in German hands, but there is to-day a distinct English revival in the trade. In Summer-street some little amusement was occasioned by the persistence of the guide to the visitors through the tangled maze of courts and passages which were traversed. The party evinced a desire to go in one direction, but the man exclaimed impatiently: "Allow me, I am the guide." The Prince laughed heartily and followed the guide. Hereabouts a soldier, playing nursemaid, was espied by the Prince, and to the surprise of the man, who was unable to salute in consequence of both arms being encumbered with the long clothes of the baby, which he appeared fearful of dropping, his Royal Highness walked up to him and entered into conversation. A labyrinth of alleys and courts was later entered, including Moss-alley, White-Hinde-alley, Mastagon-place, and Noah's-alley.—Daily Telegraph.

BANKER WHO DID NOT SEE THE FUN. QUAIN REMINDER OF AN OVERDRAFT. Have you ever had a joke with your banker?

There is one British officer at present serving who can claim this curious distinction. He is a careful Scotsman, who for four years, had kept a credit balance to his account with a famous firm who bank for the British Army. He over-spent himself, however, after fourteen days' leave, and received a formal letter telling him of his overdraft and requesting a remittance.

To this communication the young officer replied:—
I have had a credit balance with you consistently for the last four years. Nevertheless, I have refrained from writing monthly in order to inform you of this fact.

It appears to me that it is unnecessary for you to seize the first opportunity of acquainting me with the position as soon as you find that the credit balance is in your favour.

The bankers' reply to this communication was more skittish than one would expect, and ran:—
We have to thank you for your letter, and hasten to assure you that we appreciate the point you make. Shortage of staff, however, and pressure of work render it impossible for us to indulge in further playful correspondence on the matter.

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El Oriente Cigar Factory Is American Concern

Governor-General of Philippines Issues Important Announcement

Walter E. Olsen & Co., Buy Largest Cigar Factory in Manila from Alien Property Custodian U.S.

February 12, 1919.

The world famous El Oriente Cigar Factory of Manila, Philippine Islands has passed into American hands. The Alien Property Custodian announces its sale to Walter E. Olsen and Company.

El Oriente Cigar Factory has been established since 1880 and it is well and favorably known here. Every detail of manufacture, from the cultivation and care of the tobacco, to the clean and careful handling in the most modern and sanitary factories has been carefully studied, with the result that the products of the factory enjoy a world wide enviable reputation.

The policy of the owners will be to maintain the same high standard of quality that has made El Oriente cigars a by-word for good smokes throughout this country. The warehouses of the company contain more than three million packs worth of tobacco, carefully selected and of the highest quality. This in itself assures smokers of a mild uniform blend, that from a point of quality and aroma is unequalled.

The Governor-General of the Philippine Islands has sanctioned the issuance of the following statement, in order that the smoking public of China may be put in possession of the facts concerning the Oriente Cigar Factory.

Office of the Governor-General of the Philippine Islands

Manila Feb. 12, 1919.

To whom it may concern: "The Governor-General of the Philippine Islands has received the following explanatory letter from Mr. Douglas M. Moffat, Managing Director for the Philippine Islands of the Alien Property Custodian of the United States of America: "United States of America the Alien Property Custodian Office of the Managing Director in the Philippines, Manila.

The Tabacqueria Filipina, 34, Nanking Road, Shanghai, have been appointed Agents for China, including Hongkong, for the above brands. Hongkong Office, 15, Wyndham Street.

"Dear Sir:

"At the request of Walter E. Olsen Company, I beg to advise you that the El Oriente Cigar Factory and business as a going concern was sold by me, as representative of the Alien Property Custodian of the United States, at public sale to the Walter E. Olsen Company, the highest bidder therefor. The sale has been confirmed by the Washington office of the Custodian and the Olsen Company has paid the purchase price, and is now in possession of, and operating, the factory and business. The Olsen Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the Philippine Islands and all of its stockholders are American citizens. The company interests should, therefore, be considered as eliminated and the business, entitled to the same consideration as other American business.

Yours very truly,
(Sgd.) DOUGLAS MOFFAT,
Managing Director for the Philippine Islands.

The Governor-General,

"I hereby certify to the authenticity of the signature of Mr. Douglas M. Moffat, Managing Director for the Philippine Islands of the Alien Property Custodian, on the original of the above-quoted letter which is on file in this office. I further certify that the records of the Division of Archives, Patents, Copyrights, and Trade-Marks of the Philippine Government show that Walter E. Olsen and Company is a Philippine corporation duly organized under the laws of the Philippine Islands and that all of its stockholders are citizens of the United States of America. By authority of the Governor-General.
(Sgd.) J. L. IRWIN,
Secretary to the Gov. Gen.

RUSSIAN TERROR. APPALLING STORIES OF BOLSHEVIK SAVAGERY. BLOODSHED AND RUIN.

In recent months more or less trustworthy reports have been published from time to time on the horrors of Bolshevism, misrule and the universal ruin it has brought upon Russia. More precise and detailed information as to the meaning and the fruits of the new terror are now available in a collection of official and other reports, issued by the Foreign Office. It is a truly appalling story. Unbelievable deeds of fiendish cruelty are set down on page after page of the document, whose tale of unbridled savagery and bloodshed it would be difficult to parallel from the history of any age or country.

From the mass of first-hand testimony—much of it supplied by British subjects—who were themselves victims, in greater or less degree, of the Bolshevism scourge—it is possible for the moment only to quote brief extracts. The following, picked almost at random from the White Paper, are typical:

From a memorandum on "conditions in Moscow by a British subject, who left the city on December 1st: The number of people who have been coldly done to death in Moscow is enormous. Many thousands have been shot, but lately those condemned to death were hung instead, and that in the most brutal manner. They were taken out in batches in the early hours of the morning to a place on the outskirts of the town, stripped to their shirts and then hung one by one by being drawn up at the end of a rope until their feet were a few inches from the ground and then left to die. The work was done by Mongolian soldiers. Shooting was too noisy and not sure enough. Men have crawled away after a volley, and others have been buried while still alive. I was told in Stockholm by one of the representatives of the Estonian Government that 150 Russian officers who were taken prisoners at Pskoff by the Red Guards were given over to the Mongolian soldiers, who sawed them in pieces.

From the British Consul at Ekaterinburg, dated January 15th last: "The number of innocent civilians brutally murdered in Ekaterinburg runs into hundreds. Officers taken prisoners by Bolsheviki here had their shoulder straps nailed into their shoulders, girls have been raped, some of the civilians have been found with their eyes pierced out, others without noses, whilst twenty-five priests were shot at Perm. Bishop Andronik having been buried alive there.

"These and other barbarous punishments, such as dipping people in rivers till they were frozen to death. Those condemned to be shot were led out several times and fired at with blank cartridges, never knowing when the real execution would take place. Many other atrocities are reported. The Bolsheviki apparently were guilty of wholesale murder in Perm, and it is certain that they had begun to operate a plan of systematic extermination. On a lamp above a building were the words: "Only those who fight shall eat."

TORTURE AND MURDER.

From an Estonian official report on atrocities perpetrated by the Bolsheviki in Estonia: All the bodies showed signs of the rage and revenge of the Bolsheviki. The victims were all robbed of everything except their lives. The Bolsheviki had shattered the skulls of thirty-three of the bodies, so that the heads hung like bits of wood on the trunks. As well as being shot, most of the murdered had been pierced with bayonets, the entrails torn out, and the bones of the arm and leg broken. How the victims were executed by the Bolsheviki is described by one of these unfortunates. Proprietor A. Munstrum, who managed to save himself by a miracle:

"On the afternoon of January 11th fifty-six of us were led to the place of execution, where the grave was already made. Half of us, including six women, were placed at the edge of the grave. The women were to be killed first, as their cries were so heartrending the murderers could not listen to them any longer. One woman tried to escape, but did not get far. They fired a volley, and she sank to the ground wounded. Then the Bolsheviki dragged her by the feet into the grave. Five of the murderers sprang after her, shot at her, and stamped on her body, with feet till she was silent. Then a further volley was fired at the other victims. In the same way they were thrown into the graves and done to death with butt-ends and bayonets, after which the murderers once more stamped on the bodies.

On March 4th last General Knox, the British Commander of Vladivostok, sent the following to the War Office:

An interview with an officer has appeared in a Vladivostok paper which gives an idea of the ruin that has befallen Moscow. He had escaped through the lines, and says that executions and arrests, to say nothing of hunger and cold and robbery in all its forms, are part of the daily life of the city. The streets are filthy and torn up, houses are shell-shattered and gutted by fire. Pocket-picking has become fashionable, and is looked on as a harmless eccentricity. Officers are put on to the most menial forms of work, such as street cleaning, loading bricks at railway stations, and a colonel is now a night watchman. Whilst Kuzak was in Bolsheviki occupation women from 16 to 50 were mobilised for work, and to "satisfy the needs of the pride and flower of the revolution."

At Gorbogodatsky the Red Army threw forty-four bodies down a well. They were discovered later, and amongst

them were found the bodies of a priest, some monks, and a young girl. At Blagoveshensk officers and soldiers from Torbelof's detachment were found with gramophone needles thrust under their finger nails, their eyes torn out, the marks of nails on their shoulders where shoulder straps had been worn. Their bodies had become like frozen statues, and were hideous to look upon. These men had been killed by Bolsheviki at Metzabovays, and taken thence to Blagoveshensk.

Following is text of document belonging to a Red Commissary captured at the front and quoted in the local Press: "Herewith I certify that the bearer, comrade Evdomikoff, is allowed the right of acquiring a girl for himself and no one may oppose this in any way. He is invested with full power which I certify."

BRITISH SUBJECTS' ORDEAL.

In the panic which seized the Bolsheviki after the attempt to assassinate Lenin, wholesale arrests were made of British and other Allied subjects, and it was only by the most strenuous exertions of neutral diplomats that some of them were saved from death. They were thrown into prison, where they were kept without food and subjected to the worst indignities. Their sufferings are described in a letter which succeeded in sending to the Netherlands Minister at Petrograd, who did all in his power to supply them with food and other necessities. In the letter they stated:

"We were never told why we were arrested, and from then first all requests, etc., to see you have been contemptuously and rudely refused. We reached Gorkovaya at six p.m. on Saturday, and after questioning of an aimless sort, we were put at eight p.m. in a room about 25ft. by 15ft., where there were already about fifty arrested Russians—murderers, etc. All beds were already occupied, and we spent the night between the three old chairs, the floor, and walking about. By morning we were all in the first stages of verminosity, very dirty, tired, and hungry. The first food came at one p.m., small bowls of bad fish soup, and 1 lb. of bread. At six p.m. we got another 1 lb. of bread. We received the same food on Monday also. On Sunday night the room was less full, and we got some sleep. Parcels arrived on Monday and eased the food situation.

"On Tuesday, at four p.m., we were marched through the streets under escort here. The Consul's request for a vehicle for our kit was most rudely refused. Here we were distributed in different cells, size about 20ft. by 10ft., in order to make up the number of twenty. In our cell are thirteen Russians, four of whom are slowly starving to death. They have had no food for three days. After we had been here thirty-three hours soup came in at three a.m. and 1 lb. of bread. We could not eat the soup; wood, feather, stones, mixed with cabbage and paper, were its main ingredients. So we, too, will sooner or later starve to death. Our immediate need is parcels, but it is essential for you to send someone here on Saturday to see if they have been delivered and to obtain our receipts. Otherwise they will not be delivered.

The Minister states in his covering report that at Moscow he had repeated interviews with Chicherin, and Karaban. "The whole Soviet Government has sunk to the level of a criminal organisation. I repeatedly told Chicherin, with all the energy of which I am capable, that he must realise full well that Bolsheviki Government was not a match for England. England had a longer wind than the Soviets. She would not be intimidated; even if hundreds of British subjects should be executed by order of the Bolsheviki England would not turn one hair's breadth from her purpose. The moment would come when the Soviet authorities, man by man, would have to pay for all the acts of terrorism which they committed. But in spite of the persistence with which I drove those facts home, I could not obtain any definite promises from Chicherin but only a few evasive replies and some lies."

A large mass of testimony is given as to the social and economic results of the present reign of anarchy collected from witnesses who can speak from personal experience of the Lenin-Trotsky regime. In a foreword to the White Paper it is stated that the reports cover the whole period of Bolsheviki rule down to the present date, and have been issued in accordance with a decision of the War Cabinet in January last. "They speak for themselves in the picture which they present of the principles and methods of Bolsheviki rule, the appalling incidents by which it has been accompanied, the economic consequences which have flowed from it, and the almost incalculable misery which it has produced."—Daily Telegraph.

FORGED MILLIONS.

235 MILLIONS FOR SPREAD OF BOLSHEVISM.

Mr. John Pollock, writing from Helmsingfors on March 30th, declared that he had received information from a trustworthy source that the Bolsheviki Government was despatching 235,000,000 forged money to Germany for revolutionary organization.

This is further proof that the Allied victory can only be consolidated, and the danger of a general European Bolsheviki conflagration averted, when Bolshevism in Russia is crushed.

Each Russian Red field division has its own printing-press, and boundless authority to issue so-called "Kerenski" for 22 and 24, but new, or properly speaking, forged issues of Imperial notes, with old dates and numbers, can only be printed in Petrograd and are reserved for foreign consumption, constituting perhaps the chief present weapon of the Bolsheviki against the Allies.

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PAKHAI and HAIPHONG	"KAI FONG"	On 4th June, 10 A.M.
HOIHOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 4th June, 11 A.M.
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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

N. Y. K.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.

FUSHIMI MARU (calling Manila)	...	Sunday, 22nd June, at 11 a.m.
KATORI MARU	...	Sunday, 13th July, at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said.

YOKOHAMA MARU	...	Friday, 13th June, at Noon.
TAMBA MARU	...	Friday, 27th June, at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU	...	Wednesday, 25th June, at 11 a.m.
NIKKO MARU	...	Wednesday, 23rd July, at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

TOKIWA MARU	...	Sunday, 13th June.
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BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU	...	Saturday, 14th June.
SHINRYU MARU	...	end of June.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

RANGOON MARU	...	Wednesday, 25th June.
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JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

NIKKO MARU	...	Saturday, 21st June, at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU	...	Saturday, 19th July, at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MISHIMA MARU	...	Sunday, 8th June, at 11 a.m.
SADO MARU	...	Tuesday, 17th June, at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Telephone Nos. 293 & 293.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	8,000	June 18th.
KORRA MARU	8,000	June 28th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	July 7th.
NIYON MARU	11,000	July 21st.
SIBERIA MARU	11,000	July 30th.
SHINYU MARU	11,000	Aug. 13th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, RALBOA, OALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,800	July, 12th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge. For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, Manager, King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NERA" ... 10,000	On or about 17th June.
	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 12,000	On or about 24th July.
	"PAUL LEGAT" ... 12,000	On or about 18th Aug.

MARSEILLES VIA HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"NERA" ... 10,000	On or about 17th July.
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ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURTET,

Acting Agent, Queen's Building.

TELEPHONE 740.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, MAURITIUS DUBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,

Manager,

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry) "CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" Aug. 18th, 1918. "CHINA" July 2nd, 1918.

An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.

O. H. BITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Lee House Street. Tel. 1843.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
Swatow and *Straits	Changtu	Friday, 30th, 8.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and *EUROPE via SUEZ	Kunakata Maru	Friday, 30th, 8.45 A.M.
Saigon	Ha Hong	Friday, 30th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow	Loongshoo	Friday, 30th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Saichu	Friday, 30th, 3.45 P.M.
Japan via Nagasaki (United States), Central and South America and *EUROPE via MEXICO	Waiching	Friday, 30th, 4.00 P.M.
Swatow and *Bangkok		

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Java and Port Moresby via Batavia	London Maru	Saturday, 31st, 11.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and *EUROPE via SUEZ	Menlo	Saturday, 31st, 11.45 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 30th May, at 5 p.m.		
*Shanghai and *North China	Kwansee	Saturday, 31st, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Wingway	Saturday, 31st, 5.00 P.M.
Formosa via Takao and Keelung, Japan via Yokohama	Tokyo Maru	Saturday, 31st, 5.00 P.M.
JUNE:		
Saigon and Bangkok	Union Maru	Sunday, 1st, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung	Asio Maru	Sunday, 1st, 8.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Tamara	Monday, 2nd, 2.00 P.M.
Wharfedale, Chefoo and Fienan	Chipping	Monday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok and Calcutta	Peckham	Tuesday, 3rd, 3.45 A.M.
*Swatow and *Bangkok	Loongshoo	Tuesday, 3rd, 5.00 A.M.
Saigon, Amoy and Fuchow	Loongshoo	Tuesday, 3rd, 5.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Kailong	Wednesday, 4th, 9.00 A.M.
Pakhoi and Hainan	Luchow	Wednesday, 4th, 10.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Takao	Sochi Maru	Thursday, 5th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Singapore	Thursday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow	Haitan	Friday, 6th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Chenai	Saturday, 7th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tran	Tuesday, 10th, 11.00 A.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

From Sheungwan Western Branch P.O.

FOR	ON WEEK-DAYS	ON SUNDAY	ON HOLIDAYS
Macau	7.30 A.M.	8.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
	1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M.
Canton and Samshui	7.30 A.M.	9.30 A.M.	7.30 A.M.
	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Tai Ping Tung	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Shak Ki	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kongmoon	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
Kapkong	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	9.30 P.M.
	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M.
Wuchow	4.00 P.M.	10.30 A.M.	4.00 P.M.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

BROSSARD MOPIN & CO.

CIVIL ENGINEERS, REINFORCED CONCRETE SPECIALISTS & GENERAL CONTRACTORS.

Agencies and Offices in HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, SAIGON, TIENTSIN & PERIN.

HONGKONG OFFICE: KING'S BUILDING.

REINFORCED CONCRETE

IMPORTANT WORKS ALREADY EXECUTED.

Wharf for Standard Oil Co., Singapore.	Chartered Bank of I.A. & C., Singapore 1914
Pulo Bukon	Coaling Wharf, at Hongkong, with Crane Railway
Central Market Saigon	1913
Banque de l'Indo-Chine, Singapore	1913
Swing Bridge (185 feet Span) Cambodia	1913
Water tower on pillars, 30 ft. high, (25,000 gals.) Saigon Railway	1913

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG

ALL DEPARTMENTS of the above are now OPEN after extensive repairs. Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.

70 Beds in Dormitories. All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute

(110)

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No. 129, Des Vaux Road Central.

Top Floor.

HONGKONG

Telephone No. 1833

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1918. With Index, Price \$7.50. On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

COMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

On London	May 30th
Telegraphic Transfer	3/8 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand	3/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	3/8 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	3/8 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	3/8 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	3/8 1/2
On Paris	
Bank Bills, on demand	83 1/2
Credit, at 3 months' sight	84 1/2
On New York	
Bank Bills, on demand	81 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	83 1/2
On Bombay	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Calcutta	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bills, on demand	nom.
On Batavia	
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.
Priv. 30 days' sight	nom.
On Yokohama	
On demand	188
On Manila	
On demand	188
On Singapore	
On demand	188
On Batavia	
On demand	188
On Hongkong	
On demand	188
On Shanghai	
On demand	188
On Hankow	
On demand	188
On Canton	
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On Amoy	
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On Fuchow	
On demand	188
On Swatow	
On demand	188

SUBSIDIARY CENTS.

Hongkong	50 cents piece	\$0.60 Discount
Can ton	100	0.60
Can ton	100	0.60

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

TO-NIGHT.
8.15 p.m.—Victoria Theatre.
8.15 p.m.—Coronet Theatre.
Tuesday, June 3rd—
King's Birthday.

CHEESE CHEESE

We offer for sale

AMERICAN CHEESE

POTTED

FRENCH

COULMNIER

Cheese is rich in protein and butter fat hence an important and valuable food.

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN BRANCH).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 30,000,000
Capital (Paid-up) ... 27,500,000
Reserve Funds ... 6,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES: JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Kankou, Keelung, Fusan, Shichiku, Makung, Tientsin, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Tientsin, Aik.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Fuchow, Swatow, Canton, Others—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS: CAPITAL AND COUNTRIES BANK LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS & BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centers in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA, Manager. Hongkong Branch, 100, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong April 14th, 1919. (12)

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, N. J. STARR, Chief Manager. Hongkong November 2nd 1918 10

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c.

PRIVATE RESIDENCE at the OUTPOSTS, A Comprehensive and Complete Record of the

NEWS OF THE FAR EAST

Is given in the

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS

with which is incorporated THE CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT, Subscription, paid in advance, \$18 per annum. Postage \$3 to any port of The World.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

(FRENCH BANK).

STATED CAPITAL ... F. 75,000,000
PAID UP ... F. 37,500,000
(1/2 of the Capital, i.e. F. 25,000,000)

subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.

Chairman of the Board: André Bertelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernette

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS

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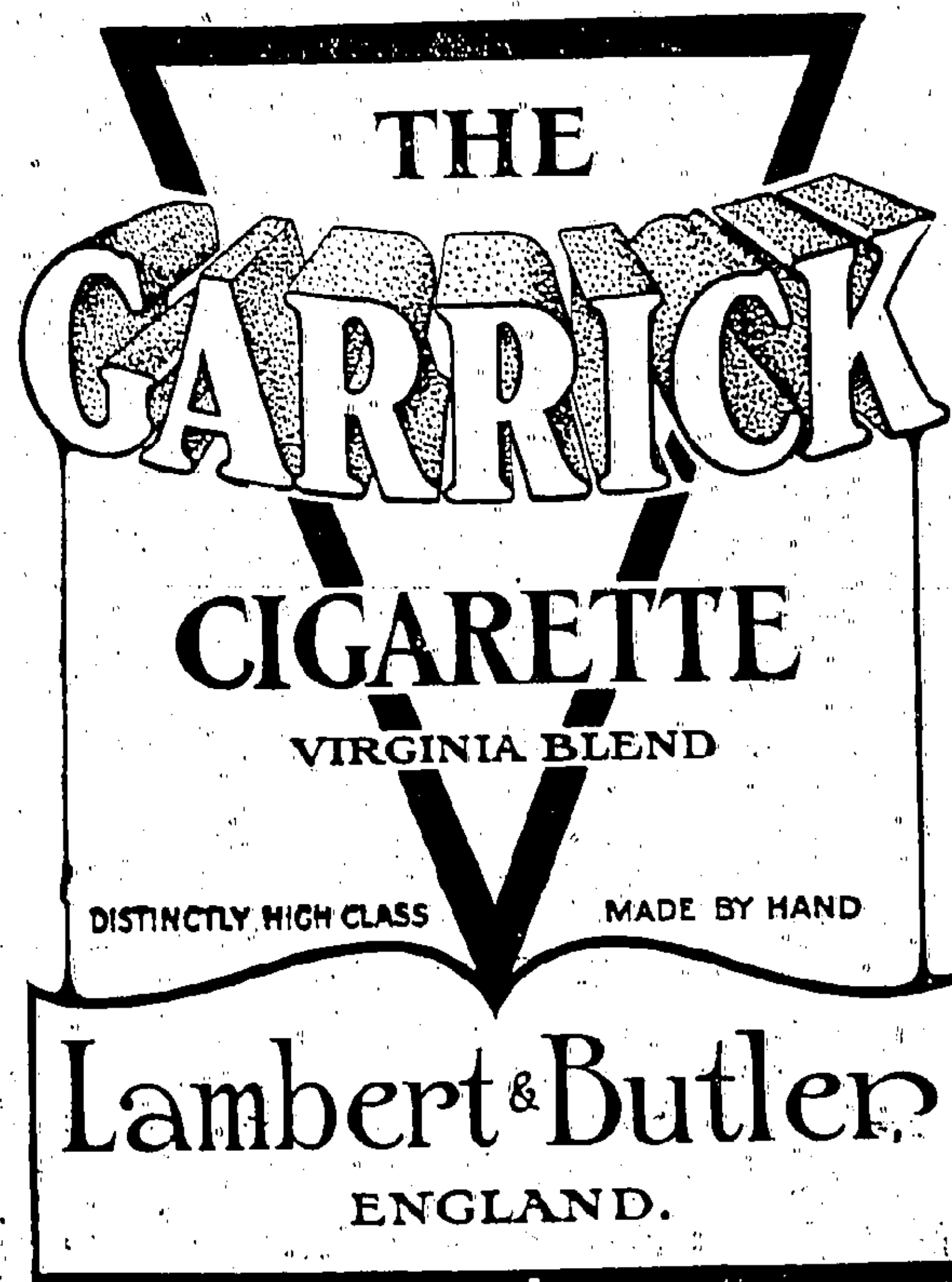
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A HIGH GRADE VIRGINIA:—



SOLD BY ALL TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., (China), Ltd.

THE BANK OF CHINA

(SPECIALY AUTHORIZED IN CHINA BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 22ND NOVEMBER, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$80,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... \$12,278,800
Reserve Funds ... 3,197,400

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES: (PEKING): Haining, Tangchow, (North): Miyun, Chobien, Fushien, Niuhsan, Hsuehsia, (CHINA): Tientsin, Taitung, Lutai, Tainhsien, Sangfang, Shantung, Tangshan, Taming, Chohhsien, Wehsien, (MANCHURIA): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Taitung, Newchang, Liaoyuanchow, Heho, Hsinmingfu, Tsouanfu, Harbin, Dalny, Antung, Tieling, Chinghsien, Sien, Hulan, Suifu, Hailu, Ninguta, Kiangling, Liangyang, Fuyi, Yenching, Wehsien (HUPIN): Hankow, Shasi, Ichang, (HUBAI): Changsha, (Kiangsu): Shanghai, Nanjing, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wushu, Hsuehchow, Tangchow, (SOUTH): Tainkingpo, (SHANTUNG): Tientsin, Taitung, Chiao, Tientsin, Lintshien, (SHANGHAI): Tientsin, Yansheng, Sinkianghsien, Taitung, (HONAN): Kaifang, Chowkiakow, Hsuehsien, (KWANGTUNG): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiangchow, (FUKIEN): Fuchow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchow, Changchow, Sautsao, (CHIEKIANG): Hangchow, Shaoching, Hsuehchow, Kiating, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchow, Yung, Haimoo, (Kiangsi): Nanchang, Kiating, Kanchow, Chintchen, Chian, (ASHWEI): Wuhu, Ankiang, Pangow, Luchow, Tating, Tungki, Luan, (Szechuan): (Kweichow): Kweichow, (SHANSI): Sianfu, Hangchow, (SUTUYAN): Kweichow, (TAIWAN): Kalgan, Fengchen, (URUG): Urga, Haidistao.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS

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Shanghai, Tientsin, Hankow, Canton, Peking, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... \$1,500,000
STERLING ... \$1,500,000
SILVER ... \$1,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... \$15,000,000

Court of Directors: J. A. PLUMMER, Esq., Chairman. Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR—Deputy Chairman. A. H. Compton, Esq., P. H. Holroyd, Esq., Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, J. Johnstone, Esq., C. S. Gabbey, Esq., W. L. Fatterson, Esq.

Chief Manager: Hongkong—N. J. STARR, Esq.

Manager: Shanghai—A. G. STAPEN, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS: LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER & PARRE'S BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Account at the rate of Two per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.</